CONGRESS

# EXCITING DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

Republican Foray on General Butler.

Passage at Arms Between Speaker Blaine and the Essex Statesman.

### SENATE.

WARMINGTON, March 16, 1871.

AL FROM THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIA-

KORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented a memorial from ron, (rep. of Int., present which, at his request, ro Republican Association, which, at his request, the Secretary. The memorialists represent the tes at present resident of the District of Columbia as set forth that the immigration southward was impeded as the interests of their section otherwise materially re-orded by the commission of the Ku Klux outrages; and

fter a ories discussion.

Pactific Railroads.

WRIGHT, (rep. of lows—Repealing the act fixing fer the regular meetings of Congress, approved for the regular meetings. e on Commerce.

(rep.) of La.—To provide for the appoint ditional Associate Justice of the Supremether purposes. Referred to the Committee on

tracie.

By Mr. Ferlinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J.—To more fully entree the fourteenth amendment. Referred to the Judiciary

orie the fourteenth amendment.

John mittee.

ONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., introduced a joint resolution
proposing an amendment to the constitution for the estabshiment of a constitutional tribunal, constitug of nomamber from each State, with power to decide all questions
of conflict and jurisdiction between the tuited States and
the several States, and the constitutionality of bills passed
the several States, and the constitutionality of bills passed and jurisdiction between the United States and the constitutionality of bills passed as, or acts done by any government officer, and to count the electoral votes for Fresnient and Vice Proceedings before the tribunal may be on petiappeal from all the courts of the United States States. A majority of the memoers of the tribunal et all questions brought before them.

half decide all questions brought before them.

EXECUTING THE LAWS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered the following resolu

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:—
That as organized bands of desperate and lawiess men, anally composed of soidiers in the laie rebel army, raned, disciplined, disguised and bound by oaths of secret granitations, have, by force, terror and violence, subverted all civil authority in the late insurrectionary States, thus werthrowing the safety of persons and properry and all losse rights which are the primary basis and object of all viving overnment, and which are cyrosis and object of all viving overnment, and which are cyrosis and object of all viving overnment, and which are cyrosis and object of all viving overnment, and which are cyrosis and object of all viving overnment, and which are cyrosis by organized persons the couris are rendered utterly posses by organized persury, to punish crimes, therefore the Judiciary Committee is nativated to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the couris of the United States to execute the laws, until states of the courist of the United States to execute the laws, until the organized violence and secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed to them.

Mr. Sherman was also dover under the rules and, upon the equest of Mr. Summer, was ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION HILL.

The resolution was laid over under the rules and, upon the request of Mr. Sumner, was ordered to be printed.

Upon the expiration of the merning hour the House bill making appropriations for the payment of additional cierks and messengers in the Penston Onice and for other purposes was taken up. Sundry amendments from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted, among which was an amendment that the appropriations berefolder made for any public works, buttoings or grounds for the current year.

Pending action on the bill the Senate, at a quarter past one o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE. Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., asked to be excused from serv-ing as a member of the select committee to investigate Bouthern outrages. Neither the condition of his health nor his affairs permitted him to pledge the summer to any public duties. He was now under medical charge, threatened with a pulmonary affection, and therefore after the adjou rument of Congress must seek repose, and not labor. He invited at-tention to a circular laid on the desks of members this morntention to a circular laid on the deaks of members this morning, addressed to the republicans of the House of Representatives, signed by B. F. Butter. It was charged that this committee was raised by a combination of the high tarilf republicans with the democracy. He begged leave most emphatically to deny that assertion and to say that he was on the floor yesterday as a high tarilf republican and voted on every question put while his health permitted him to be there, and by an examination of the journal it would be found that his views were on all questions consistent with those of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butter, while the revenue reformers around me, the men who joined with the democratic party of the House and served its ascendancy and success in the assautis upon the industry of the country by showing a determination to rush through without debate or reconsideration a repeal of duties on articles in the production of which many thousands of American laborers are employed, all voted against me when they voted in opposition to my accuser, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the name of the industrial interests of the country and their representatives upon the floor he made this early, earnest and hones; protest against this false and unfounded accusation, and having done this he asked the House to excuse him from serving on the committee, Mr. BUTLER. (rep.) of Mass.—I may be pardoned for say-

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—I may be pardoned for saying a word in reply to what has been said by may friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley). I have made no accusation against him. His vote has always been in accordance with his party so long as his beath permitted. I know that he is not one of those who entered into the combination, but I sak is there any other high tarif gentieman who desires the floor to explain his vote! I say again, analyze the votes, and while admitting that two or three high tarif men have voted with the republican party I say, and I readirm, that this resolution, which is so observed the same who were the subject of the republicans on this floor, was put through lost there should be legislation on the tariff.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me.—Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. PETERS, (ep.) of Mc.—Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. BUTLER.—Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER.—Yes, sir.

Mr. PETERS.—Wish to ask whether the gentleman is not aware that a majority of the republican members who voted yesterday on the resolution voted for it?

Mr. BUTLER.—I am it not.

Mr. BUTLER.—I am host. of the yeas and nays as made by many gentlemen shows that 58 republicans voted for and 50 republicans against the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER.—I understand all that perfectly. The resolution was sprung upon the House. Many of the warmest opponents of the resolution voted for it because, as Southern men as well as good republicans, they saw from the trick that was played upon them that there would be no other legislation except this in favor of the South, and they did not like to were against it.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass.—I would like to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass.—I would like to ask my colleagues question.

Hr. Butler.—Let me finish my sentence. Thereupon they woted in that way so that they might not be placed in a seemingly false position at home. But that was not the way in which the eighty-four men who attended the republican cancus, held the night before, which many of those gentlemen who voted for the resolution either did not attend or left before its deliberations got through, intended, and ordered their committee to bring the matter of protection to the Southern Union men before the flouse. By the aid of a majority of the democratic votes the legislation of this feuse is earried on in defiance of any organization of republicanism. Now, I will yield to a question from my colleague (Mr. Dawes).

Will state ext.—What I desire to ask my colleague is that he will state ext.—What I desire to ask my colleague is that he will state ext.—What I desire to ask my colleague is that he will state ext.—What I desire to ask my colleague is that he will state ext.—What I desire to make my colleague means the term "trick" but he action under the same responsible of misser under.

Mr. BULLER.—The term, what he gentlem members here upon the floor. I want to know what my colleague means by applying the term "trick" to fifty-eight of his political sociales upon this floor who differed with fifty acting fer the same sense of responsibility and the same sense duty that my colleague acts upon here in this House.

Br. BUTLER.—The Rocker—

Mr. BUTLER.—What is moment.

Mr. BUTLER.—What forceker—

Mr. BUTLER.—Mr. Rocker—

Mr. BUTLER.—What is moment.

Mr. BUTLER.—Mr. Speaker—

DAWRS—Wait a moment. BUTLES—Why should I walt when I do not choose to?

Mr. Dawns—In that circular and in the remarks which just fell from his lips he says that the resolution was carried by a trick.

Mr. Butlen.—No, str. What I did say was this, that it was sprung upon the House by a trick, and I do not apply it do fifty-sight men.

Mr. Dawns—My collesgue has forgotten what he said himself.

Mr. BUYLER-I have not forgotten.
Mr. Dawns-More's the pity, then. (Laughter.)
Mr. Dawns-More's the pity, then. (Laughter.)
Mr. BUYLER-I am not troubled about all this. I say bere,
that after the republican caucua, regularly called by the
duly elected members of the House, at which the gentleman
was present until be found what the action of the caucus
was to be, had acted upon and had determined what meapures should be put before the House for its consideration,
then that was a legislative trick by which a minority of the

cracy. If we want to repeat in the court own purposes, it in our own good time and for our own good time and for our own good time according to the court of the

but you.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not in the slightest trouble. I think somebody else will find trouble when they reckon with the people for thus defeating legislation to give peace to the

PETERS said the resolution proposing a select comee was written by his colleague and friend (Mr. Blaine).
friends of the resolution went about the House and condwint other gentlemen. Many republicans thought the
jution was desirable as a compromise and ought to
the confidence of the registation was to come. It was not
the House, for all notice was given that could

Mr. BUTLER—The answer was that on no condition could I was stated in the care of the country of

m.
Mr. BUTLER—We agree fully. (Laughter.)
Mr. BLAINE, (rep.) of Me., the Speaker (Mr. Wheeler in
e chair)—I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachutts (Mr. Butler) whether he dealed to me the right to have

BUTIER—Yes, sir.
BLAINE—In my own handwriting?
BUTIER—No, sir.
BLAINE—And at his suggestion I added thes

BLAINE—The answer was that I immediately wrote mendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the amendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER—What was my answer? Was it not that under no circumstances would I have anything to de with it, being bound by the action of the cancus?

Mr. BLAINE—No, sir; the answer was that under no circumstances would you serve as chairman.

Mr. BULLINE—There are two hundred and twenty-four many that the provided without the sentiteman from Ma. A committee can on it. His service is not essential to the constitution of the committee.

Mr. BUTLER-Why did you not find such a committee BLAINE-Because I knew very well that if I omitted the appointment of the gentleman it would be heralded throughout the length and breath of the country by the claquers who have so industriously distributed this letter this morning that the Speaker had packed the committee, as the gentleman said he would, with "weak-kneed republicans," who would not go into an investigation as vigorously as he would. That was the reason. Appliance, So the Chair laid the responsibility upon the gentleman of decining the ap-

mr. BULLER—I know that was the trick of the Chair,
Mr. BLAINE—Ah, this "trick" it know now what the
context that the "trick" which places the gentleman
from Massachusetts on his responsibility before the country.
Mr. BLAINE—No doubt,
Mr. BLAINE—Now sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts
talks about the covertoon by which bity-eight republicans acre
of them may have to say, but if there he here to-day a single
gentleman who has given to the gentleman from Massachusetts
talks about the covertoon by which bity-eight republicans acre
of them may have to say, but if there he here to-day a single
gentleman who has given to the gentleman from Massachusetts
the intrastoon that he felt covered—that he was in any
way restrained from free action—let him get up now and
Mr. BUTLER—Ob, yes:
Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Massachusetts says in
his letter, "Having been appointed against my wheles, expressed both publicly and privatery, by the Speaker as chairserver of the proper of the say of the say

"except the truth." tion which authorized the committee was a my belief purposely in the interests of party; that such committee cannot report, of the House, in the face of the democratic

but it has fallen under my observed a extremely ignorant of the rules of Had the resolution contained those words it we tantamount to suspending the rules, and one outle have prevented it coming in. What does namy? That that committee shall be appoint to report in December. Report from the nagrees during the entire month of December a as no sime? Now, nobody regrets more than I do any occurrence which calls me to take the 500. On questions of propriety I appeal to members on both sides of the House, and they will bear me witness that the etreulation of this letter is the morning prints, its distribution throughout the land by tedge raph, and the layine of it upon the design of members was failented to be by the gentleman from Bassachusetts, not calvade boldly, but covertly—I will not use a stronger phrase—an insult to the Speaker of this House. As such I resent it. I denounce the letter is all its easential statements and in all its misstatements, and in all its mean increases and meaner inuendoes—I denounce the letter as groundless, without justification, and the gentleman himself. I trust, will live to see the day when he will be ashamed of having written it.

Mr. Buy LEB—By the ancient pariamentary law, of which I concess a vy ignorance, and of which, if full knowledge of it leads to a uch a speech as we have just lissened to, I will be glad to run main in ignorance, some one purson shall be speaker of the first time (or two Congresses. Was it to speak part of the first time (or two Congresses. Was it to speak Mr. Blad Facks. Teacher I would like to as when he will be assure of finance?

Mr. Blad Facks. Teacher I would like to as what have and measure of Mr. Blad Facks. Teacher I would like to as what have an and measure of Mr. Blad Facks. Teacher I would like to as what have a measure of Mr. Blad Facks.

member of a quarrel or any unpleasantness was une speaker of the House. He had been made painfully aware of it in the last Congress and in this, and he aroused that anger. I know the man, and

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,

I name the Speaker, and that I dare maintain.

I felt all that. I knew all that, and therefore I was acrupulous not to use a word in my letter that was unparliamentary or could give just cause of offence. I was aware of the pew-fledged hopes of the highest place in the future of the Speaker, arising from the quarrel which has been unfortunately forced upon the republican party at the other end of the capital, of which he is wanting fo take advantage. I know all that, and therefore I was careful to say no offensive word. I did not say that the Speaker wrete the resolution. I did not know that he did, but I knew he suggested it. I appeal to the Speaker's fairness. No; I cannot appeal to that. I will state what I said when he came to my seat yesterday and showed me the resolution, and asked me to go for it, and said I should be chairman of the committee under it. I said, "I will be d—d if I will. Great laughter. I will have nothing to do with it." I am sorry to be obliged to use the word here, and apologize for it, but when asked to betray my associates with whom I had acted in caucue it seemed a very good one to meet the exigency. (Laughter.) That was my answer, and when he read the clause containing an appropriation, even with my ignorance of the rules, as he-claims, I told him how, if it was determined to put the resolution through, it would escape as objection to it to be differently worded. I did this because I believe that he suggested to the gentleman from New Yorl at (Mr. Cor) to make the point of order against the bill of the majority of the House, which carried it over under the

Mr. BLAINE I was in favor of the repeal of the coal tariff

and the gentleman was not.

Mr. BUTLER—I say again—

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain
I will name the Speaker, and that I rise to explain.

(Laughter.)

Now, sir, I say again, that when I saw him engaged in the condition of things, and saw the Speaker colloquing with the democrats, I knew very well what was to come; I knew that any point of order I could raise under a resolution he had contrived would be unavailing, and saw a resolution he had contrived substituted for the bill of the majority of the re publican party forced through by his influence on the Boor and in the Speaker's desk by add of democratic votes. I see gentemen here, both from the Noria and Souton and so this resolution appoint a rery delicate position and so this resolution appoint a republican contributed by the same than the second of the resolution of the reasons why I could not serve upon a committee I should be accused of having brought personal matters into the House of Representatives, and, therefore, a public letter in the public newspapers and in pamphic form to my republican associates in explanation of my position. I had a right to do so, and I had hoped that it any work of the reason such that the say hereby is what I had a right to do so, and I had hoped that it any work had been the says hereby to what I had a right to do so, and I had hoped that it any work had anything to say in regive to what I had say the teach. body had anything to say in reply to what I had said, instead of forcing upon me a quarrel in this House, to the disgrace and discuption of the republican party, they would take the same channel of communication to the public that I had, which was open to them, especially as one of them who has arraigned me belonged to the press gang. (Laughter.) I replied to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) using temperate and parliamentary language only.

Mr. KELLEY—I beg leave to interrupt the gentleman for one moment. I apoke not only for myself but for the great body of protectionists in this House, who were wronged by the statement of the gentleman, as the vote will show.

Mr. BUTLEE—Very well. I only hope that I have done these rentemen wrong, because I thought that if they wanted to put before us sait and coals and fron, instead of drawing out the fron that is entering into the souls of our friends at the South, they were exceedingly wrong. I have been stold since gentlemen from the caucus. I have been stold since gentlemen from the caucus. I have been stold since stellers in the souls of them it was because they were afraid that the tard make we meanious to adjourn. But all this abuse of me that we emandous to adjourn. But all this abuse of me that we emandous to adjourn. But all this abuse of me tard the wear anious to adjourn. But all this abuse of me tard the wear of the country. If I could have been killed by being called hard names II should have deed long, long ago. (Laughter.) I have withstood the rough side of rougher tongue than the one just wagged at me. I have seen abuse with more fingennity but not with more mall nity saunched at me and I have survived and shall survive long after the Speaker against me does not her rough side of rougher tongue than the one just wagged at me. I have seen abuse with more fingennity but not with more mall nity saunched at me and I have survived and shall survive long after the Speaker of this House has filled the Presiden laid chair very long. Now, sir, I do not want

before made in this mouse, and I trust never to be made again.

Mr. BLAINE-Will the gentleman state the rule?

Mr. BUTLER-Yes. A ruling that while a bill was being read anybody might interrupt that reading by a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. BLAINE-The gentleman certainly does not want a serious answer. The very principle of suspending the rules allows it to be done while no gentleman is occupying the floor. Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman certainly does not want a serious answer. The very principle of suspending the rules allows it to be done while no gentleman is occupying the floor.

Mr. BUTLEE—A gentleman by the name of "The Clerk." after the bill was reported by a committee of this Hence, was occupying the floor by reading the bill at that time, and the best kind of occupancy of the floor, too, for the House had a right to hear what the bill was, before he was taken from the floor. I do not care whether I am right or wrong upon the ruling. I admit my ignorance of parliamentary law, and I thank God I know no more about it than I do, because I see how it affects a man's mind who has made it a sindy. (Laughter.) But I do think if the Speaker had been half as annious for the passage of this bill to protect the people of the South as he was for some land grant measures passed from the Speaker's table at the last session it would have become a law long ere this.

The debate was exciting, and continued an hour.

Mr. MANNARIN, (rep.) of Tenn., would do his duty on the committee; but, having voted for the resolution, he desired legislation for the protection of loyal men.

Mr. SHELLAHARAPRE, (rep.) of Oblo, said the hideous fact was potent that something was necessary to protect loyal people in the South. The investigation did not interfere with that. He asked to be excused service on the committee on account of ill health.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Butler, saying that in voting for the resolution he looked to the practicability, not the excitement and futility. He wanted something to result in peace and harmony, in fact.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Oblo, objected to and criticised Mr. Butler's card.

Mr. Surfer, of Oblo, objected to and criticised Mr. Butler's card.

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Mr. Butler's card.

Messra. Kelley, Shellabarger, Coburn, Burdett and Butler
were severally excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Dawma asked the House to take up a Senate bill.
Mr. Burlen objected, insisting on the regular order, so he
could introduce his anti-Ku Kluu bill.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

There are 2,851 persons at present in the Kings county institutions, Flatbush. They are apportioned as follows:—Almshouse, 1,286; Hospital, 404; Asylum, 705; Nursery, 461.

lum, 705; Nursery, 451.

The Fire Marshal yesterday took the testimony of Frederick Cochen, President of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company, concerning the late incendiary fire at the stables on Meeker avenue. He testified that while he had no doubt but that the fire was the work of incendiaries, he had no grounds for suspecting any particular person. About two weeks ago he discharged Luscond, the former watchman at the stables. The total loss of the company is between \$15,000 and \$16,000. The property was insured for \$40,000—\$5,000 in each of eight companies.

On 'Change to-day wheat was more active and firm. The cotton market was strong and animated. Prices advanced about Mo. per pound.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT. The money market was reported more active in tion with the greater volume of business at the Stock Exchange than through any withdrawal of currency to the interior. While the better class of borrowers supplied themselves at four per cent on governments and on the more favored stock collaterals, there was a good demand at five per cent for loans on the usual miscellaneous securities, but the inquiry was fully met at that rate. Discounts show the natural hesitation of moneyed men to buy when there is a possibility that the rate on call may go up to seven per cent during the fortnight including the 1st of April. Transactions in prime paper are now almost entirely at the full legal

FOREIGN EXCHANGE WEAK. The leading drawers of foreign exchange maintained their nominal rates for sterling at 109% for sixty day bills and 110% for sight, but allowed a brokerage of one-eighth on these quotations, the tone of the market being in reality weak. It will be seen by our London telegrams that

THE BANK OF ENGLAND report for the week ending this morning shows a gain of £39,000 in bullion and that no alteration of

GOLD STEADY-111% TO 111%. The gold market was steady and in price un-changed, but its tene was hardly so firm as on the previous day, particularly after it had been ascertained that the Bank of England rate had not been raised, as some had anticipated. Our five-twenties were also a fraction better in London. The recent advance in gold seems to have induced a general covering of the "short" interest, which had been easily intimidated by the large specie shipment of Wednesday, amounting to \$1,100,100. THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD.

.There were twenty-four bids for the government old offered to day at the Sub-Treasury, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,942,500, at prices ranging from 110.75 a 111.43. The million was awarded at 111.43 a 111.38. THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

the nuctuations of the market in the Gold Room
are shown in the table:-
10 A. M. 111½ 2 P. M. 111½ 10:30 P. M. 111½ 3 P. M. 111½ 11 A. M. 111½ 4 P. M. 111½ 11 A. M. 111½ 5:30 P. M. 111½ a 111½ 1 P. M. 111½
In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 4 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—
Gold cleared. \$29,611,000 Gold balances 1,354,286 Currency balances. 1,511,516
THE SPECIE SHIPMENT

by the Aleppo to-day amounted to \$186,000, chiefly

THE TREASURY BALANCES. The following were the balances in the United States Treasury at the beginning of business this morning:-Coin, \$102,500,000; currency, \$15,600,000. The outstanding com certificates amount \$28,100,000.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM. The government list was firm and higher. The special feature was the advance of currency sixes to 114%. These bonds are in considerable favor of late, and their relative cheapness as compared with the gold-bearing issues, their value being, of course steadily enhanced by the prospect of the advance of our paper currency to par in gold. The "long" sixes and '62's were active and strong. STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The stock market was active, with a further advance in all the leading speculative favorites. The advance brought out some sales to realize at the close, but the speculative feeling still runs strongly in favor of higher prices, particularly if the 1st of April shall-come and go without a stringent money market. The secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company announces that a special meeting of the stockholders of the road will be held on the 11th of April next to consider a propo sition to issue \$2,000,000 of new stock, which will increase the capital to \$10,000,000. The transfer ing. The announcement produced a decline in Harlem to 127, but the price subsequently rallied to 128%. The object of issuing the new stock is said to be for the purpose of raising funds to complete the new depot at Forty-second street. The new stock will propably be allotted to present holders at 50 per cent or at most at par, in the appropriate proporisting. In the miscellaneous list Canton advanced

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest a	nd lowest
prices of the leading speculative stocks of	luring the
day:-	
Highest.	Lorgest.
New York Central consolidated 993	98%
New York Central scrip 96%	94%
Harlem 1283	127
Erie 21	20%
Reading 1021/	10134
Lake Snore 100%	99%
Wabash 56	5434
Pittsburg 115%	11414
Northwestern 80%	
Northwestern preferred 933	
Rock Island 1133	
St. Paul 55%	
St. Paul preferred 773	
Ohio and Mississippi 483	
C. C. and I. C 225	
Union Pacific 275	
Western Umon 563	
Pacific Mail 43	42%

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS. The following were the closing street prices for government bonds:-United States currency sixes, 114% a 114%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115% a 115%; do. do., coupon, 115% a 115%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112%; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112 a 112%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112% a 112%; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111%; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111 a 111%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111% a 1113; do. ten-forties, registered, 108% a 168%; do. do., coupon, 108% a 109.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY. The Southern list was steady and generally strong.

The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64%; do., new, 63% a 64%; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 70; do., new, 67% a 63%; do., registered stock, old, 52% a 52%; Georgia sixes, 51 a 83; do. sevens, 91 a 98; do. do., old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 48; do. fund-ing, 1866, 37 a 39; do. do., 1868, 28 a 30; do., new, 25% a 26; do. apecial tax, 19 a 21; Missouri sixes, 91% a 92; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 71; do., new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 74 a 76; do. do., eights, 85 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 75; do. railroad eights, 80 a 82; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 100 % a 101; do. railroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 65% a 65%; do. do., April and October, 67 a 68; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 72; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, M	arch 16-10:15 A. M.
\$30000 U S 5-20, c, '62 1124	200 abs Erie RR b80 21
600 dosmall 1125	25 do
1000 US 5-20, c, '64 119	200 Hariem RR 128
1000 US 5-20, c, '65 11214	1200 Reading RR 102%
1000 US 5-20, c, '65 112% 96500 US 5-30, c, '67 111	500 do
1500 UB 5-20, c. '68 111%	900 dobet call 102
30000 do 11142	100 Mich Central RR 118
50000 US 6's, cur'ncr 114	300 L 8 A M S RR b3 100%
5000 Tenn 6's, new 6334	290 do 10036
1000 Va 6's, new 67	437 do 100
9000 SC6'a,n,Jan&July. 65%	100 do b c 100%
1000 do Oct & Ap 69	1600 40 100
10000 Missouri 6's 92	1300 do 99%
2000 Ark 7's, is to L R &	1300 do 100
V 8 RR Co 58	400 do 1001/4
1000 Erie 4th mtg 85	200 Clev & Pitte BR 115%
2000 Harlem 1st m 104	800 40 115
10000 Cen Pac gld bds 95%	20 do
2000 U Pac RH 1st m 83%	300 Un Pac RR 27%
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	200 dob c 27%
5000 Union Pac 10's inc 69%	15 Panama RRb c 72
8000 C & NW lat m 96	100 Ch & N W RR 79% 300 Chic & N W prefas 92%
10000 Alb & Sus 2d m 98	300 Chic & N W prefs3 92%
1000 Gt West 1st, '88 88	200 dob8 93
1000 Gt West 2d m 84	10 do
1000 CARIAPR 74. 1914	200 do bet call 93%
2000 O & Miss con bds 8934	100 Col, C, C & I RR 84%
5000 C,C & I C lat mig. 86	
9000 North Mo 1st m 88%	
3000 N Mo 2d m b.b e 59	
8000 Am D & Im C, 7's. 96	100 N J Central R 10616
32 she Bk of Republic. 118	800 Chic & R I RR 112
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	

200 do.....bet c 100 Ohio & Miss pf..... 150 St L & I M RR..b c 150 St. & 1 M RR. b c 49
10 Morris & Es RR. 89
10 Morris & Es RR. 89
14 N Y & N H RR. 148
24 40 00 b 2 8 C RR. 25
14 00 Col. C & 1 C RR. 22
100 do b c 22
100 do b c 22 12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M. \$50000 US 5-20, c, '65,n... 111 25000 do...... 111 6000 US 5-20, c, '67 .sm 119 5000 do...... 111 600 US 5-20, c, '68... sm 111 42000 US 5's, 10-40, c...b3 109 One o'Clock P. M. \$4000 SC 6"a Jank Julyn 55% 5000 Un Pac 7"s, js bs. 75 2000 Un Pac 10"s, inc... 69% 6000 Bud 7.W & E lat m. 59 2000 Mil & St P lat m. 94 5000 Chin & Miss con b 80% 20 sbs Fourtb Nat Bk. 110 50 Cen Nat Bk. 107 700 Canton Co... 82 100 do.... b call 5136 200 do... 88 38 STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M. West Union Tel. 55½ a 55½ Northwest'n pt. 58 a 95½ Pacila Mail. 42½ a 45 Northwest'n pt. 58 a 95½ N Y Cen con. 93½ a 95 % Faul. 565 à 55½ N Y Cen scrip. 96 a 95½ 81 Paul pt. 77% a 77½ c 20½ Wabash 55 a 165½ Barlem. 125% a 125 Ohio & Miss. 47% a 48 Reading. 102 a 102½ Bost, H & Erie. 14% a 15½ Lake Shore. 99½ a 99½ Union Pacific. 27 a 27½ f itaburg... 114½ a 11½ C, C & I Cent... 22½ a 22½ Northwestern. 80½ a 80%

### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, March 16-6 P.M. COFFEE. - We heard of no further sales of Rio. The market was firm, however, for all grades, and full previous ns. During the past week about 720 bags Costs Rica have changed hands at 16%c. a 17c., gold, duty paid. bave changed hands at 10%c. a 17c., gond they plant. To si.—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10%c. a 10%c.; fair 11c. a 11%c.; good do., 12c. a 12%c.; prime 13c. a 13%c.; extremes for lots, 10%c. a 14%c., all in bond. Java (government bags), 18c. a 20c.; do. 64 grass mats), 18%c. a 22c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; o., 15%c. a 17c. Marcadho. 18c. a 18c.; Laguayra, c. a 16%c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14%c.; St. Domingo (gold in h. 10c. a 19%c.; Cotta Rica, 13%c. a 16c.; Manlla, 14c. a 18c.; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13%c. a 16c., all gold, 134.

Round noop Chio, shipping brands, Round hoop Chio, trade brands, Family... St. Louis low extra. St. Louis straight extra. St. Louis choice double extra.

St. Louis straight extra. 7 25 a 7 75 x St. Louis choice double extra. 7 75 a 8 00 St. Louis choice family 8 00 a 10 00 Rye flour. 7 75 a 8 50 St. Louis choice family 8 00 a 10 00 Rye flour. 8 75 a 8 50 Southern. 8 75 a 8 75 a 8 75 Southern. 9 Southern. 9

Western was made at \$1 18. Barley was quiet, but held with firmness—two-rowed State quoted at \$6.0 a \$1.0 for barley mait about 2,000 bushels two-rowed State were sold at \$5.0 a \$1.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, the offerings, except of grain and cotton, being very light, and rates were rather lower in some cases. The chartering business was moderately active at rates not differing from those current yesterday. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,700 bales cotton at \$1.0 a 5.164, by sail and steam; also, by steam, 22,500 bushels wheat and corn at 55.6d as 6d. To London, 15,000 bushels wheat at 6d. in bulk and 6½ d. in bags, and, per steamer, 500 bales hops at 5-16d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 500 bales hops at 5-16d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 10,000 bushels corn at 55.4d. To Harre, per steamer, 500 bales cotton on private terms. The charters were:—A bark with about 2,000 quarters grain to failmouth for orders with about 2,000 quarter; if to Bordeaux 6s. 6d; a bark from Philiadelphia to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 8,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. a 5s. 6d, and 6d. off if direct; a bark to the Baitic with 1,700 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a bark to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 8,000 bbls. crude petroleum on private terms; also two vesses from New Orleans, each with about 8,300 bbls. crude petroleum on brivate terms; also two vesses from New Orleans, each with about 8,300 bales cotton, to Liverpool or Continent, at ½, at 11-18d.

GUNNISS continued to ruie dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations. No sales of monget.

HAA was in her sequenced at 5½ c. a 10c., gold, without as less. Since were was no change to note in the market. A moderate demand prevailed from brewers and there was some inquiry for export, and prices were steady and firm for all grades. Prices ranged from 7c. to 14c. for new and &c. a 7c. for old. The demand was principally for the good grades. Molasges.—There was no change to note in the market. A moderate demand prevailed from brewers and there

### THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

List of Vessels Arrived at Liverpool With American Cotton March 16, LIVERPOOL, March 16, 1871.

The following ver tith cargoes of Ame	erican cotton,	viz.:-
Vessels. hip Harmonides hip William Ross teamship Virginia	From. Mobile New Orleans. New York	Day of No. Sailing. Bale
Total		

## REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Important Sales of Fifth Avenue Property and The leading operators and investors in real estate attended

the Exchange yesterday in large numbers, and the bidding was consequently very spirited. Some valuable property was disposed of. The principal sale was that of the house 

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND OO.

House and lot n, w. cor. of Marison av. and East 44th st, lot 23:85.5, house first class, three story and French roof, to Chas E. Bernard......

ESTATE OF DANIEL B. FRARING.
No. 73 5th av., e. a., on n. e. cor. of 15th st., 38.6x100, to Thomas J. Owen.
No. 53 Reade st., s. e. cor. Church, 25:50, to E. R. Jones. No. 81 Fulson and No. 55 Gold st., n. w. corner of Fu ton, one 28529 and one 2125, to Mahlon Sands Lot on n. e. corner of 5th av. and 61st st., 39,92100, to 1 H. Ludlow.... H. Ludiow... Lot adjoining on 5th av., 25.1x160, to E. H. Ludiew... Lot on 6ist st., in rear of above, 25x100.5, to E. H. Lu

Fairchild.
lot w. a 8th av., adjoining above, 28x100. S. Cohen...
2 lots w. s. 9th av., adjoining, same size. S. Cohen...
1 let n. w. corner l0th av. and 98d st., 25.83gx100. R. Ir-8 lots w. s. 10th av , adjoining above, each 25x100. R. Irwin ... 10th av., adjoining, 19.655x about 140. R. Ir 1 lot n. s. 95d st., rear, 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 23.5x101. R. 

## A CONVICTED SHYSTER.

Interesting Case at the Special Sessions Yesterday-A Bogus Luwyer Laid Out. The cases at the Sessions yesterday were of the usual hum-dram character, with one exception—that of Frederick Hag-

stedd—and a hard looking case he was. Seedy and ragged in plumage, with the beak of a hawk, a heavy black mustache, a heavy under jaw, with a week's beard on it, and a prominent chin surmounting a thick set frame, he made a handsome show in the dock.

"You are charged with endeavoring to extort money under felea respective."

false pretences. What do you say, guilty or not guilty?"
"Not guildy."

false pretences. What do you say, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guildy."

The first witness, Mrs. Margaret Bishop, of East Sirty, first street, was called, who deposed as follows:—I first saw the defendant last Saturday at my mother's house; he said to me, "Your brother is confined at the Tombs on

A CHARGE OF ARSON;"

he asked to be allowed to conduct the case; did not see him again until Tuesday morning; he

BAID HE WAS A DETECTIVE

and would be able to get my brother out through a writ of habeas corpus; money was necessary; the writ would cost ten dollars, and there were other expenses to the extent of about twenty dollars; in fact, for the

PALTRY SUM OF THINTY DOLLARS

he would get him out; besides the writ of habeas corpus he spoke of getting him out on ball, and furthermore said he could do it anyhow

THROUGH HIS PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

He had a great deal more to say to her mother than to hersel!.

could do it anyhow

THEOUGH HIS PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

He had a great deal more to say to her mother than to herself.

"Do you want to ask this lady any questions?"

"No, sare, nod do dat lady."

Mary A. Goodrich, the last witness' mother, and who seemed

DEFFLY AGITATED,
said, shudderingly, that she had a son in prison on the charge of arson; she corroborated the statement of her daughter in every respect, and her allusion to prisoner's statement about his influence at the Tombs seemed to every respect, and her allusion to prisoner's statement about his influence at the Tombs seemed to mist favor, winch was, that he did not ask the money for himself. Eliza Saulson, another sister of the incarcerated young man, deposed that her first meeting with the prisoner was on Tuesday morning.

AT THE GATE OF THE TOMBS.

Her mother was with her and they were there to visit her brother. After the sorrowing mother and daughter were admitted within the gloomy precincts of the prison they proceeded to the cell where the man of their kindred was lying. To their surprise they were followed by the prisoner, who came up to the cell gate and listened to all the conversation that ensued. He then stated, "I will get you out for thirty dollars, and, what is more. I will

"What have you to say to this?" said the Judge with knitted brows.

"Well, I was in de Dombs do see an undher man, und I see dese beeple's son's name on de siate, und I dink, hollo, here is

NO MONEY FOR MYSELF,

dat is all."

Judge Dowling—The Court finds you guilty.

The prisoner appealed to the Judge that he had recommendations from some prison doctors.

Judge Dowling—Let them

STIOK TO THEIR MEDIOINES.

You were an apoblecary's cerk near here until you were unfortunate enough to enter the law. For some time past you have been prowling around here meddling in what doesn't concern you. This poor lady is much afflicted about her son who is conined here on a criminal charge. Naturally she listens to your story, graspling as a mother will talked of your induence. Now I

about the Tombs in that line but there is more shystering and skinning done

AROUND THE COURT OF GENERAL STESIONS in a week than around the Tombs in a year. You obtained your ticket of admission to see the prisoner by going two miles to get it. Of course the warden, whom I wish to compliment, cannot be awake to all such as you. The system of passes is faulty and should be changed. You will go to the PENTENTIARY FOR SIX MONTHS and stand committed until you pay a fine of fifty dollars.

James Fagan, a lad of fourteen years, died in Believus Hospital on Wednesday night. In the morning of that day James, it is stated, was attempting to jump on the front platform of a Third avenue car while it was in motion, and falling on the track the wheel passed over his foot and leg, inflicting injuries from which he died. Permission was given to remove the body to the residence of the paracle, 306 East Thirty-sixth street, where Coroner Hermann was netliged to hold an inquest.

Lieutant Commander Cherles M. Anthony ordered to receiving ship Vandalia; Masters Edward H. Gheen, Willie Swift, W. A. Reder, Frederick Sanger, Albert Force and Andrew Dunlop ordered to signal duty at Washington; Paymaster A. M. Haskell ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Vard; Commander R. F. Bradford detached from Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to special duty as Inspector of Ordmance; Master J. W. Wheeler detached from the Narragansett and ordered to the Shawmut; Paymaster James Pullon from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to settle accounts.